Country/entity	Syria
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Homs Hudna Agreement
Date	7 Feb 2014
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/local conflict

Syrian Conflicts (1948 -) (1976 - 2005) (2011 -)

The agreements relate to three different conflict contexts. Israel-Syria and Syria-Lebanon. The Syrian-Israeli conflict was a key factor for the Syrian intervention during the Lebanese Civil War, with Syrian-backed Palestinian Liberation Army units intervened in 1976 against the Palestinian/Leftist militias. Following a massacre at Tel al-Zaatar that year, Syria was forced to accept a ceasefire at a meeting of the Arab League. However, the Arab League also mandated an Arab Deterrence Force, consisting of mostly Syrian soldiers with token contributions from other Arab League states, thus further legitimizing the Syrian presence in Lebanon. During a second bout of fighting that began in 1989, caused by the formation of rival Lebanese regimes in East and West Beirut, the Syrian-backed regime won and in 1991 the 'Treaty of Brotherhood, Cooperation and Coordination' was signed to legalize the Syrian occupation as a means to ensure the security of Syria. Syrian forces were forced to withdraw in 2005 following possible involvement in the assassination of Lebanon's President Hariri.

Syria-internal. In 2011, domestic upheaval following a wave of protests across the Arab World soon led to violent repression of protestors by Syrian government troops. The violence progressed steadily and by July 2011 the Free Syrian Army (FSA) was formed consisting of defected military units and new recruits. The FSA and rebel umbrella group known as the Syrian National Council represented the first attempt at coordinating rebel factions in late 2011. However, a steady influx of foreign fighters and increased sectarianism radicalised opposition groups, which relied on foreign funding. The nature of the conflict changed drastically in late 2013 as infighting among the opposition groups increased. One of the more significant developments was the split between the al-Qaeda outfits the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, ISIS), and Jabhat al-Nusra in early 2014 in addition to the intensified targeting of other rebel factions by ISIS fighters in particular, including the Kurdish Peshmerga, the FSA and other jihadist outfits. Since the summer of 2014, the conflict was further internationalized when ISIS announced the formation of an Islamic state eroding the state line between Iraq and Syria and also in mid-2015 when Russian forces intervened on behalf of the Bashar al-Assad government in Damascus.
Close
 Syrian Conflicts (1948 -) (1976 - 2005) (2011 -
)

Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Intra-Syrian Process (state/non-state)
Parties	Syrian Government; Local representatives;
Third parties	UN, Syrian Red Crescent, International Committee of the Red Cross.
Description	Humanitarian agreement allowing for the evacuation of civilians from the old neighbourhoods of Homs brokered by the UN and with implementation support from the Syrian Red Crescent. Men between the ages of 15-55 are vetted by Syrian government before release. Wounded are transported to hospitals by the Syrian Government in conjuction with the Red Crescent.

Agreement document	SY_140207_Homs agreement mediated by the UN_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	SY_140207_Homs Agreement Mediated by the UN_AR.pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	-> Link to national level; external support mechanism; culture of signing There was allegedly a formally-establish mechanism to support the negotiation. First, the agreement is the result of a two-week discussion. Second, the agreement was mediated and will be implemented under the auspices, supervision and in the presence of the United Nations and the ICRC. Moreover, the struggle between the parties - the Syrian army and the Syrian opposition groups - lies at the centre of the Syrian conflict and has been a recurring point of contention ever since 2011.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	The agreement seems to be linked to the national peace process. The agreement involves central governance actors (the Syrian government), as well as international observers/mediators.
Name of Locale	Homs, Old city
Nature of Locale	Smaller

GPS Lat/Long (DD)   34.727329, 36.718379

Participant type   Central state actor
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Mediator, facilitator   Mediator or similar referred to
or similar

Mediator   UN, Syrian Red Crescent, International Committee of the Red Cross
(references)

Type of mediator/   International or transnational actor
facilitator/similar

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and   No specific mention.
process (including
use of scripture)

Grievance List   The agreement addresses the local grievances that arose from the clashes between
oppositions groups and the Syrian government forces in several neighbourhoods of the
city of Homs.

Page 1,
Drawing on our discussions since Friday 24 January 2014 and the subsequent meeting
and talks regarding the situation in the old neighbourhoods of the city of Homs, and
based on what we reach throughout the last few days [...]

Cattle rustling/   No specific mention.
banditry

Social cover   No specific mention.